189 THE NEWFOUNDLAND AND AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COM-

St. John's, N. F., Monday, July 12, 1853, The Royal Mul steamship Canada, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 3d inct., passed Cape Race at 91 o'cleck a. m. [The dispatch is not dated, and we are uncertain whether she passed the Cape Monday or Sarday merning .- Rep ]

The Canada was intercepted by the news yatht of the Associated Press, which obtained the following summary of her news. Neither the weather sheexparienced not the number of passengers is reported.

The screw-steamship Indian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th ult. The steamship Norta Star from New York, arrived at Southampton on the let of July, and the Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the same day.

The news by the Casada is of but little importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The bill allowing the House of Commots to admit Jews passed its second reading in the House of Lords by 46 majority.

The House of Lords had rejected the bill to abolish the church rates by a large majority.

The Commons were engaged in the consideration of the bill for the government of Int a.

Parliament would be prorogued before the end of Considerable anxiety about the Atlantic cable was

feit at the departure of the Canada. A private meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad had been held in London. A Committee was appointed to look into the affairs of the Company, and a delegate goes to New-York.

FRANCE.

The rews from France is of an unimportant descrip-

Commercial affairs had improved at Lyons and

The Spanish Ministry had resigned, and a new Cabi-net had been formed with Gen. O Donnell at its head as Minister of Foreign Affairs and War.

INDIA. There is rothing later from India.

The advices from other portions of Europe are generally or important.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers Circular reports the sales of Cotten for the week at 77,000 bales, of which 11,600 were on speculation and 2,000 for export. All qualities had advanced [76,166] were timated at 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculation and 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculation and 10 rexpirites, the market closing firm at the following sutherload quotations:

Fair Orleans. 74 Middling. 7.

Fair Uplands. 71 Middling. 95

Fair Uplands. 71 Middling. 95

The stock in port was 620,000 bales, of which 452,000 were American. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.-The Man-

STATE DE TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The Manchester advices were favorable, and holders were demanding an advance, which had the effect of cheeking business.

Liverpool Breadstuffers Market.—Meeres Richardson, Specce & Co. sport that the westlier had been favorable for the erps. Flour was firm and in better demand, at an advance of 6d. Western Canal, 20.6-22.6, Philadelphia and Hadrands of States of the experiments, 21.6-22.2, Special States of Canal, 20.6-22.6, Philadelphia and Hadrands had advanced 12d.2 at 22.6, and Extra St. Louis, 24.2-24.6, Whest was booyant in consequence of drouth on the Continent and had advanced 12d.2, ence transfer of Canadian White, and 6.10-27.4 for Enesday; 5.7-25, 1e for Western Red, and 57-26.6 for Southern do., 6.3-26.6 for Western and Canadian White, and 6.10-27.4 for Southern White. Com was dull; Yellow quotations nominal at 34.6. White 32.6 for interior; basted white soid at an advance of 2d. for feeding purposes. Blesser, Bigiand, Athya & Co. say Flour had advanced 6d. 24.1.

Liverpool. Provision Market.—Meestrs. Bigiand, Alays & Co. say Flour had advanced 6d. 24.1.

Liverpool. Provision Market.—Meestrs. Bigiand, Alays & Co. say Flour had advanced 6d. 24.1.

Every Co., James Mellenry and Meestrs, Rehardson, Spence & Go quote Beef firm and stendy. Pork quiet; no American effering. Bacon dull, and quotations mominal. Lard firm at 54.25 for good and 56 for prime. Tallow declined 1/22 : Betcher's Association nominal at 51.0-31.6. Cheese—Sales unimpertrait.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET -The Brokers' and

Investment Produce Market — The Brokers and other Circular quote Ashes dall at 38; for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet. Rice—Carolina generally closed buoyant at an advance of 30, on the spot and 1 on the string cases and ladian. Tea—an average business done, without quotable change in prices. Resin firm at 4 364 id. for common, and 14 of 319 for fine. Hides were selive at full rates. Cod Oil was in better demand and prices were easier, bit not quotably lower. Sad Oil 430. Spenn Oil 28; at reall. Linseed Oil firm, but aske strifting. Spirite Turpentine closed dull at 47 63. The Wood aske were progressing actively, and all qualities show a slight advance.

LOADON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers Circular quotes Breadstrucks with an advancing tendency. English Whest was slightly higher, but generally unchanged; Red Americas, 41 (243); White, 66. Finar, 25 (224). I now askedy at at 666 26 8 for both Bars and Rais. Stoak dull at decline of 64. Corvers quiet, and all qualities shirtly declined. Tra—Little inquiry, and prices week at 194 for Congou. Run firm, with a large asyculative and expert inquiry for foldar, which had advance 975 164. Linseed Oil 57 287. Tat.tow—All qualities elightly declined; sales at 150 9031, on the spot. Stratts Turperstruck dull, at dail qualities dightly lower; sales at 44 60 4564.

Havver Markers.—Teor the week ending June 30.

HAVRE MARKETS .- [For the week ending June 30, HARE MARKETS. TO THE POST THE RESERVE AND THE POST THE POST TO STRIP FAIR FOR A SHEET PARKET AND THE POST THE P

advanced. Whale Oil bigney was active at 3 P cent. The Bullen in the Back of Engined had decreased 425,000. Consols closed at 25,000 for account.

Market was active at 3 P cent. The Bullen in the Back of Engiand had decreased £25,000. Consols closed at 25,000 for account.

ort American Stocks quist. Illinois Securities that at a further section; shares were quoted at 27 discount. LATEST MARKET—LIVERPOOL. Saturday noon.— Mesars, Richardson, Spence & Co. report Gotton steady, with estimated tales of 10 000 bales. Flouri steady. While at steady Coan dull. Provisions steady.

## Arrest of a Murderess.

Mrs. Hartung, under indictment here for the mur-der of her husband, was arrested in New-Jersey yes-terday, and brought up in the boat this morning.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

THE CLOSED CONDUIT AND OPEN CANAL OF THE WATER-WORKS.

The Board met last night, Ald. KALRFLEISCH, pre-

siding.

The first business taken up was the resolutions of Ald. Pirason, submitted Juce 4, proposing to substitute a cleect conduit from Jawaics Creek on the line of the water-works in place of an open cansl, as per

The first resolution expresses the opinion that the change should be made immediately, and the open cars abandoned, and that a closed conduit be substi-tuted the entire distance from Jamsics Creek to the terminar, so far as in the judgment of the Commissionterminus, so far as in the judgment of the Commissioners the wants of the city should require.

The second resolution gives the assent of the Common Council to an increased expenditure for the build-

the proposed conduit at a charge not to exceed 058, or such portion thereof as the Commissioners

shall deem necessary.

The length of the main line is seven miles, and lateral branches two miles. The comparative cost of the corduit and canal from Jameica Creek to Hemp-stead Pond is as fellows:

Difference.....

urgert necessity, and might possibly have been carried, but the decisive vote of the present. Board precludes all probability of a change this year.

FROM St. DOMINGO,-By the arrival of the British brie John Butler, Capt. Park, we have papers from Santiago de los Caballeros, San Domingo, to June 23 They contain a confirmation of the advices already re ceived, that the revolution had finally ended, and the City of San Domingo had been unconditionally surrendered to the legitimate authorivy of the country. Bacz had left the island, and the army of Gen. Santana had, with great rejoicing, entered the city. The papers are full of the official documents, but contain to additional particulars of interest.

More Indian Outrages .- A letter has been received at St. Paul, says The Pioneer, from the Rev. Mr. Belcour, stating that the Sioux Indians had invested the settlement of St. Joseph, near Pembina. Up to the date of Mr. Belcour s letter. June 14, no lives had been taken, but some twenty-five horses and a number of cattle had been stolen by the Sioux. THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY AFFAIR.

DEFENSE OF DR GOULD BY THE SCIEN-TIFIC COUNCIL.

A pamphlet of 91 pages is before us, addressed to the donors and friends of the Dudley Observatory by Professors Henry, Bache and Pierce. These gentlemen claim a right to be heard on the charges brought by Mr. Olcott, the President of the Board of Trustees, against Dr. Gould, inasmuch as by the use of the names of the writers, and under a pledge of their management of the scientific concerns of the Observatory, the large donation of Mrs. Dudley, as well as many smaller ones, were procured. The claim is a fair one, and should be candidly considered. We regret that in an article so brief as that of a newspaper notice must necessarily be, we cannot do it the justice it deserves. We plunge, however, at once into the middle of it, and make first this extract to show the relation between the Board and the Council, as a necessary requisite to understand all that subsequently followed:

"The transactions of January, 1858, constituting, as they do, in a moral, if not legal point of view, a vstory and the Scientific Council, deserve to be stated in some detail. Mr. Olcott had made, in behalf of the Beard, to a member of the scientific Council, Prof. Backe, several propositions, the acceptance of any one of which by the Council would be satisfactory to him.

The circumstances of our appointment should not here be lest right of, nor the fact that friends and donors to the Observatory took part in the meeting; donors to the Observatory took part in the meeting; nor that the Executive Committee, composed of Mr. Cleott and Dr. Arm sby took part in the meeting—the former addressing it, and both of them calling upon Prof. Henry and Dr. Gould to do the same. These gentemen always wrote and said to us that the acientific control of the Observatory was to be exclusively with us. We were the Smentific Council, to manage the scientific concerns of the Observatory, and not to suggest to or advise with the Trustees—the Council, not the counsel.

suggest to or advise with the Trustees—the Council, not the counsel.

"The first of Mr. Olcott's propositions was to place the Observatory immediately and suirely under Dr. Goold's charge, subject only to the Scientific Council in scientific matters, provided he would bring two assistants with him, and provided all would labor without expecse to the Observatory—Mr. Olcott guaranteing at the same time that the small amount necessary for mounting the instruments and the indispensable equipments should be furnished."

This proposition the Council acceded to as the best that, under the circumstances of the institution, could be made, and because it enabled them to use "Dr. Gould's extraordinary talents and " precision in such ways as by their fruits to induce new donations to the Observatory." For the two previous years such had been the relation between the Board and the Council; "in fact, the " institution was dead when the Council agreed to " supervise it, and it was revived by the pledge of "their scientific reputations that it should be made "a 'national,' a 'first-class' Observatory," The Council knew that Dr. Gould's assistants in the longitude party of the Coast Survey would join him as volunteers in his astronomical labors, as they did; and of these gentlemen, who are charged by Mr. Olcott as having treated members of the Board with "insolence, prevarication, and false-" hood." whom be succes at as "patron's saints of "the institution," though not "out of their " teens." the Council says:

"We challenge the city of Albany to produce four young men more exemplary is their characters, or excellent in their attainments.

Examing from the Government by scientific labor a mere pittance, by labor continue 1 through so many hours of the day by labor continued through so many hours of the day that it has been adjudged throughout the world to be a day's full task, they nevertheless volunteered to assist Dr. Gould in his gratuitous and severe toil at the Dudley Observatery. Receiving no support from the Observatery, barely provided with a place to shelter themselves and essential by its proximity to the Observatory to the execution of work by night or by day, with no comforts or luxuries of furniture or appliances of domestic life provided at the cost of the Trusters, at least the independence of their position should have been acknowledged by the Board, and they should have been treated with gentlemanly mildness and courtesy, perhaps even with some indications of sympathy and regard which might serve as a recognition of their noble zeal and disinterestedness."

Such were the assistants. Now, who is Dr.

Such were the assistants. Now, who is Dr. Gould, who commanded so completely on one side the admiration and respect of such men as Bache, Henry and Peirce, but who, the President of the Board of Trustees discovered, before four months were over, neglected his duty, "from a discreet unwillingness to test his skill as a prac-" tical astronomer ?" The Council reply:

"tical astronomer?" The Council reply:

"Though seif-respect might prevent him from answering this question himself, yet the Scientific Council, when accused of a want of caution or honesty, on his account, may be permitted to answer it. Dr. Gould graduated at Cambridge, with high honors, the early resolved to devote himself to astronomy, and for this purpose passed four years in Europe. He devoted one year to study at Berlin, under Encke, one to research at Gottingen, under Gauss, and nearly two years more to labors at the Imperial or Royal observatorice of England, France and Russia, under the superintendence of men like Airy, Argo, Struve, Hansen, Schumacher, &c. In this way he was enabled to become acquainted with the peculiarities of each observatory; and from the talents (and we may say genius) which he exhibited in the acquaistion of the old and suggestion of new knowledge, he gained general esteem, and the warm friendship (of which we have abundant and the warm friendship (of which we have abundant proof) of the most distuguished astronomers of Eu-rope. Returning to America, he was employed on rope. Returning to America, he was employed on the Coast Survey, as successor to the illustrious Walker, in the practical deterministions of longitudes by the telegraphic system; and we beg to place the positive results of his labors in this line against the judgment of Mr. Olcott, however confidently ex-

dition under Lieut. G likes and been fitted out by the Urited States Government and sent to Chili, for the purpose of determining the distance of the sun from the eatth—this being the distance of the sun from When, a few years ago, the astronomical expe United States Government and sent to Chin, for the purpose of determining the distance of the sun from the earth—this being the great astronomical unit upon which all our measurements of the vast distances of space depend—nearly three years were devoted by the accomplished officer in charge and his assistants to obtaining a series of extended and minute observations. Upon the return of the expedition, the whole collection of observations made in pursuance of the objects of the expedition was placed by the Secretary of the Navy in the hands of Dr. Gould for reduction and the determination of the desired quartities. The manner in which this work was performed has met the general approbation of the scientific world. Dr. Gould has continuously sustained, at his own expense, for the last time years, an astronomical journal of the first class. Through its columns the principal additions to astronomy which have been unde in our country daring the period above mentioned, have been given to the world. It has become a standard of reference in the history of astronomy, which, on account of the connection of its editor with the Dudley Observatry, has nerved, with other circumstances, to render the name of this establishment familiar to every astronomer.

Such were the relations of the parties, and such

Such were the relations of the parties, and such were the men whom the Trustees have stigmatized with epithets of opprobrium which are rarely applied by decent people to anybody, and never with justice to any but those who are lost to all sense of an appeal to honor and honesty.

And what in January, the two preceding years, we e accepted as the relative duties of the respective parties " "The Scientific Council," says the 'Defense," "supposed that they were to have the sole direction of the scientific part of the establishment. They placed full reliance in the statements of Mr. Olcott and the other mamber of the Executive Committee, that they were aware they had no knowledge of astronomy. and that they desired to be entirely guided by the advice of the Council in astronomical matters."

In November last Mr. Olcott writes to a member of the Council:

I certainly was willing to cooperate with distinguished scientific men, and was proud to enlist as a subordinate under your banner. It might never have

been revived from the tomb of its repose, but through

And in January to another member he says 'All you have done and are doing is for American er he and we are dip sed to be governed altogethe our Scientific Council. We have subbunded con one in them in everything, and we wish them in seder us as an humble instrument in their hands in riving forward this great enterprise. We have a servocal wist, object or interest in this matter. Very likely to sink or swim, with a Heavy, a Pairce Backe and a Gould as the only chance of immertal

Whatever the council may have thought of Mr. Olcott's chance of being immortalized with either a Bache, a Peirce, a Henry, or a Gould, they certainly accepted the office they held with the understanding of the respective relations and duties, as shown by these extracts. The conclusion they have now reached, in the light of recent events,

"It is evident that the Trustees and the Scientific Currell have views of the Observatory incompatible the each other. The aims of the two are as different the motives of those who seek more notorially are he motives of those who seek mere not riety are notice motives of those who seek true reputation. from the motives of these who ceek true reputation. The great object of the former seems to be to make an impression upon the popular mind by means of a display of impuling instruments and apparatus. The object of the Scientific Council is to render the Institution a means of producing original additions to knowledge, which may command the approval of the scientific world, and confer lasting bonor upon the Observation of the council is the scientific world, and confer lasting bonor upon the Observation of the scientific world.

In this paragraph is the very gist of the whole controversy. If from the statements of both parties, which have now been given to the public, it can be fairly deduced that this view of the matter. as stated by the Council, be correct, then we have a key to the proceedings of the Trustees in regard to Dr. Gould which leaves us no longer in doubt as to the spirit by which they were governed. We know, for the Board has so assured us, that they do not now acknowledge the Council as a coordinate power. If it can also be shown that either through ignorance or vanity they have mistaken the surpose of the Observatory, or intend to defeat it, then there can be no longer any question as to where the right lies in this unhappy trouble.

To make this clear is the object of the pamphlet.

The extracts we have already given though not in the order in which they are presented by the Council, we think make it very plain what have been the relations and accepted duties of the parties up to a recent period. They show the character of Dr. Gould and his assistants, in the estimate of the Council: and they give a detail of the work accomplished-a detail too long and too scientific to be interesting to the unprofessional reader-by those gentlemen The grave charges which Mr. Olcott bad brought against them they disprove seriatim. and in a manner, as it seems to us, which there is no controverting. But they do more than this, In proving Dr. Gould innocent, they convict his accusers of several things, the least of which is ignorance. The controversy, it is to be hoped, has enlightened these gentlemen somewhat by this time, but it is very clear that a month ago they had the crudest notions of what constitutes the science in the study of astronomy. Only a little month ago Mr. Olcott could talk of "panting for the unfold-"ing glories" which it was expected would be revesled by the meridian instruments, which he seems to suppose were an improvement on the telescope; and he made a very strong point against Dr. Gould's eight clocks-used by him in some most delicate and important operations-as "useless only as toys for the entertain-"ment of his juvenile companions and of visitors. A clock was a clock to Mr. Olcott, whether on the kitchen mantlepiece, or in an astronomical observatory, and what possible use Dr. Gould could have for eight of them was a problem to be solved in no other way than by supposing him to be either a boy or a villain. The same ignorance was displayed in the matter of throwing open the grounds as a promenade, and providing duplicate keys for the use of the Trustees. In short, it was evident that, for some inexplicable reason, a complete misapprehension had taken possession of the Trustees as to the purposes of the Observatory. Perhaps with this there was some other reason which does not appear, a strong dislike to Dr. Gould, and that that prompted his ejection. But even if that were so, in the attempt to effect his expulsion, they have only shown how utterly wanting they were appreciation of his labors, or even of his duties. It was inevitable, therefore, that under such circumstances, when the Board brought their charges against him, they should, many of them. be very absurd, some quite impossible, and all very false. It only needed a clear statement from scientific men, who were cognizant of all the facts, to show that, wherever the legal power may be in the controversy, the moral right is where we have supposed it to be from the beginning-with the defendants. They had only to prove the charges false against Dr. Gould, and they at the same time convict the Trustees of their unfitness for the post they occupy, if they are permitted for a single moment to step out of its appropriate and restricted duties.

We cannot, of course, undertake to give a full statement of the charges and their disapproval. They are chiefly of interest to scientific people, who will seek them in the pamphlets of the Council.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Special Correspondent. Washington, July 11, 1858.

It is said and believed here that the President has become suddenly dissatisfied with the extreme course of some of his most devoted partisans and organs, and has indicated a desire that the tune of denunciation toward the heretofore disaffected should be entirely charged. The defiant attitude of Wise and the leading Virginia press, and the tokens of party rebellion elsewhere, with the certainty of the complete extinction of the office-holders' organization in Illinois, and the revolt against Lecomptonism in nearly all the Free States, have preduced their effect at the White House. And while Mr. Buchanan proclaims without much reserve that

if the party is not satisfied, he can't help it," he desirous at the same time, in more tractable ods, of working a reconciliation, and preparing the way for a general amnesty. The conduct of The Pennsylvanian has not at all commended itself of late to his partiality, by the exhibition of a su-perseviceable zeal, which has been damaging to the party; and it is understood an agent was recently sent to Philadelphia for the purpose of effecting a transfer of the whole establishment into other and more discreet hands. Gov. Bigler appeared here immediately afterward, but whether on this errand or not is yet unknown. He was reputed to have owned an interest in the paper, and his influence was potential in securing Rice, the professed proprietor, the printing of the post-office blanks, which is one of the most desirable jobs under the Government, and is usually farmed out by the con-

When the Administration was pressing the passage of Lecompton through Congress, and notoriously using the persussive arguments of public pat-ronage, and army contracts, and other practics ronage, sampliances to conquer the prejudices of disaffected Democrats, beside invoking the personal efforts of Cabinet efficers day and night, on the floor of Congress and everywhere else, it was still audaciously

desided that any such influence or agencies were ex-We saw the men who but as yesterday. the van of the Opposition, succumbing and sneaking away with their prices in their pockets; we saw barefaced treachery flaunting its tawdry ornaments, ust purchased with Administration gold, assessed on contractors or levied by compulsory contribu-ons; we saw poor, mean minions, who could not would not pay their washerwomen, with swellen wallets containing the rewards of their conversion and we saw misetable doughfaces, before despised by their employers, all at once lifted into conse-quence, and dispensing power and patronage. Yet quence, and dispensing power and patronings. Let still the Administration protested. No power had been employed to change the opinions of those who dissented from its policy. There is a voice now, almost from the tembs, which gives a flat and posi-tive contradiction to all these declarations. It is from the late Senator Henderson of Texas, and sted on the 2d of May. He says:

"On the morning of the day the bill finally passed, the President sent for me, and made such an earcest and strong speed to me to vote for the bill and aid in saving his Administration and the Democratic party of the North, as to induce me to leave the Sanate chamber and not to vote at all, as I would have felt ned to vote against the bill if I had voted.

This fact ought to be pretty conclusive as to Exutive interference, and it only proves what is well known here, that the same sort of appeal was made in every doubtful case in which success was proba-ble, or where patronage and other inducements could not be proposed without personal hazard. These instances were rare, to be sure, but Gen. Henderson was one of them. He could neither be bought nor insulted, but his generosity might be overcome by those personal appeals, which in some cases were said to have been even seconded by con-

evient tears.

The Seventh Regiment had no particular reason to leave Washington with any gratitude for its hospitality, except that portion of it which was quartered at Brewn's Hotel, where the living was made free, rhaps in consideration of the goodly prices which Congress was charged for entertaining Kossuth and his suite a few years ago. There was no military reception, no civic compliment, and no parade of any kind but their own. They were reviewed by the President and Cabinet in front of the White House, and terward invited in to shake hands, but though the day was a scorcher, and the heavy uniforms did not much contribute to the comfort of the heroes, they got no better fare than "Black Republicans" in ngress, who are not permitted to least their eyes on Executive mahogany. As Mr. Cobb was present, the President doubtless intended to give him a les-

on in practical economy.

There has been a good deal of glorification here over the achievements of the Administration in opening mail communications across the vast desits between the Mississippi and the Pacific, just as if the great aim of public policy was to encourage migration from the new States of the West, which are just beginning to be peopled, or to throw across the Rocky Mountains a body of population wholly insufficient at present for the material development of the organized States and Territories on this side This policy, in even a modified degree, has been one of the causes in the past of that speculative fever which has resulted in so much disaster; and instead of filling up the new Territories with a stable and industrious population, has poured into them the whole tribes of unsettled adventurers, ready to sell out at an hour's warning, and anxious to the experiment whenever a chance offered. What the consequences are to-day will be best, although sadly illustrated, by the general prostration which has followed the recent revulsion.

We have heard a good deal about peopling our unoccupied Territories, and of bright days that are to dawn from trade with the Pacific. But where is this population to come from ! The ratio of nat-ural increase is pretty well defined, and the foreign immigration has fallen off one-half. If people go West, therefore, they must be supplied by the Atand it is obvious neither can meet any such demand without injury to themselves. Much has been said too, of the great benefit California has conferred by the production of gold, when the statistics show that every dollar mined there has been carried out of the country, besides creating artificial and mere-tricious tastes, which have cost us as many millions more, the penalty of which extravagance the country is now paying in a penance of sackcloth and ashes. The day is by no means distant when the Pacific side will attempt to set up an empire of its own, independent of and outside the limits of this tion, and a dozen railroads will not prevent it. We are now contributing the means to precipitate that result: and behind this enterprising sch mail policy may be another, the cloven foot of which

as yet to be disclosed.

Let us now see what these mail routes are, how much they cost, and where they run, since all such points are important to a fair and proper under-

standing of the subject. There is what by a stretch of courtesy is called the Northern route, from St. Joseph, along the Platte to Fort Laramie and Salt Lake thence to Placerville (the present terminus), San Francisco. This service is once a week to Placerville, and is now in operation, at a cost of \$320,000 a year. There is a proposed branch from a point beyond Salt Lake to the Dalles, in Oregon. which proposals are now advertised, that largely increase the expense. This branch was con-ceded as a substitute for the route claimed by Gov. Stevens and others, direct from St. Paul across to

the Dailes.

Second: The so-called Central route, from Independence to Salt Lake, but which will probably be changed by Santa Fé and Albuquerque to Tejon. The service is monthly, at a cost of \$50,000 per

Third: That the Post-Office Department calls the great overland route, from Memphis, with a branch to St. Louis, by Ei Paso and Fort Yuma to San Francisco. This service is to be performed twice a week, at a cost of \$600,000 per annum, commencng on the 16th of September.

Fourth: The existing route from San Antonio, Texas, by El Paso and Fort Yuma to San Diego. This service is weekly, and cost \$150,000 a year. That part of the route between El Paso and Fort Yuma is to be abandoned when the "great over-land" commences operation, as they both travel the same ground. A branch runs from this main route, starting at El Paso to Santa Fé, connecting with the new route, which is classified above as the "second." Of its cost I am not informed.

Fifth: The new route from New-Orleans to San rancisco by way of Tehuantepec. This service is o be twice a month, and to commence on the 1st of October, the company receiving \$250,000 per mum if they connect on the Pacific side at Vantoss, or \$286,000 if at Acapulco.

Sixth: The New-York and San Francisco route.

via Panama, which cost about \$500,000 per

Here is an expenditure of two millions and a half per annum, nearly all of which has just been, or is about to be incurred, at a time of the greatest depression in the revenues and business. And this is only for what may be called the external connections between the Atlantic and Pacific. No account hatever is taken of the local routes which have been opened to run into these main tranks, and which must involve an equally great expense. There is hardly one of these overland routes that will be self-sustaining in fifty years, and the burden of supporting the whole of them falls directly upon of supporting the whole of them falls directly upon the Free States, which even now have to carry most of the mails in the old Slave States. The route to Salt Lake is the only one that pretends to be Northern of those overland, and it has barely the pretension, with nothing more. A route from St. Paul scross the Washington and Oregon Terriritories was refused, while there are two which run parallel in the South, and unite a great part of Now, while California and the Panific are fairly

entitled to all reasonable mail facilities, it is more than questi mable whether the whole power of the Post-Office Department should be exerted in openrost-Once Department should be exerce in open-ing routes through the untracked wild-rness, with no possible benefit to anybody but the vast army of contractors, and their dependents, who are thus to be pensioned on the Government. And while this is true it is also equally so that the Democratic Ad-ministration and party which have inaugurated this extravagant policy refused distinctly to yote the ministration and party which have inaugurated this extravagant policy refused distinctly to vote the necessary means for improving rivers and harbors, by which the internal commerce, that is the sustenance of both the West and the East might be improved,

and life and property rendered more secure. Every body knows that no mails will be carried by these overlar d routes, except to the army in Utah and the military stations. They will seek the most expeditious channels as they have always heretofore done, tious channels as they have always heretolore done, and not a California Member of Congress will be found crossing by a stage coach, when he can get a steamboat to transport him—and free at that, as appears to be their custom. In times of an over-thowing Treasury and undoubted prosperity there might have been some apology for these experiments, but there can be no justification under present circumstances.

THE LATE GUARD OF HONOR.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY. The Court of Inquiry, called by Gen. Hall to inquire ato the truth of certain charges affecting the honor of members of the 8th Regiment, while acting as a guard of honor to the remains of the late President Monroe, at the City Hall, met last evening at the Atsens! in Elm street, corner of White street. Lieut. Col. N. B. Laban of the 55th Regiment constituted the Court: Mejor Anthon, attached to the Brigade Staff, acted as Judge Advocate.

Col. Geo. Lyons of the Sth Regiment, sworn, says-Capt. Burger and a postion of his command were, on the evening of July 2, directed to take charge of the remains of the late President Monroe, at the City Hall: there were also detailed three from Company A, two from Company D, three from E, two from G, and two from H. Capt. Burger and First Lieut. Bradford of Company C were the only officers detailed, there were no others present that night to my knowledge; on the morting of the 3d of July, Capt. Leander Burk and Company F were to relieve Capt. Burger and his command at 5 o'clock: I found him there when I called in the morning. Capt. Buck and Lieuts. Gregory and Allen were in command of Company F. Gregory and Allen were in command of Company

Gregory and Allen were in command of Company F.
Mrs. Sarah Taylor, sworn, saya—I reside at the City
Hall; Mr. Taylor, the keeper of the Hall, is my husbard; I was in the City Hall on the night of the 21
and norning of the 3d of July; my apartments are on
the first floor, very close to the staircase; guard was
k-pt over the remains of ex-President Morroe, in the
Governor's tcom; the military also occupied the first
part of the Court of Common Pleas; the Governor's
room is in the middle of the building, second floor, at part of the Court of Common Press, the eventue is the middle of the building, second floor, at the head of the stairs: the Common Pleas, first part, is the next room to it, on the left-hand side, on the opposite side of the corridor, close to the s'aircase: I slept in the building all night, retiring at 9½ o'clock and rising, I suppose, at 5½ I did not hear any noise or disturbance during the night, nor in the morning. I visited the Governor's room and the Common Pleas, common Saturday morning; those rooms were occurred. visited the Governor's room and the Common Pleas room on Saturday morning; those rooms were occupied by the military at the time; it was about? c'clock when I was in the Common Pleas room; the military was just good; the Common Pleas room appeared to be in good order, everything in its place, except that the chairs were a little bit out of order. except that the chairs were a little bit out of order I don't very often examine rooms where juries have been sitting, but I think I have done so; the appear ance of this room was not any worse than a jury would be, and not as bad, I don't think; Mrs. I

would be, and not as bad, I don't think; Mrs. Burns was about to arrange the room when I went up.

By Mr. Betts, Counsel for Company C-1 saw a company go away that morning—could not tel what one—before So'clock; I did not see any marks of intrication in any of the officers or men of that company that morning; I did not see any furniture broken when I went into the Count-room; nothing at all was broken except a tumbler, which had a little piece broken cut of it; the room was not at all in a dilapidated condition, nor did it require any repairs before it could be used as a Court-room; my reom was so situated that I could have heard any singing or loud noise from the room occupied by Company C very plainity.

ated that I could have heard any singing or loud noise from the room occupied by Company C very plainly.

Mir. Elizabeth Burns, sworn, says—My business on the 2d and 3d of July was cleaning the Court-rooms in the City Hall; on Saturday morning I came to the City Hall, about 6 o'clock, or a little after; I did not hear any noise or disturbance there; I was in No. 19 Common Pleas, No. 1: I think it was about 64 o'clock whea I went into the Court-room; there were soldiers present then; they were sitting down; one of them was standing up; I did not hear any loud and boisterous conversation among them; I did not think any of them were intoxicated; did not make a did No. 3 any person; the furniture was in the same condition as usual; none of it was broken; I did not notice anything on the carpet but pleces of cigars, and marks of dity on the carpet but pieces of cigars, and marks of dirt feet; I did not clean the room on Saturday becaus the men did not wish dust to get on their clothes; cleaned it on Monday—no, Tuesday, the day after the the of the contract of the cont h of July. By Coursel-When I first went into the room, it

was not to my knowledge in a dispidated condition, and did not require any repairs before it could be used by the Court, except to clean it up; I don't think the Court has held its sittings there since; I did not see court has held its sittings there since; I did not see anything by ken that would need carpenter or mason-work in consequence of the court and the conwork in consequence of the occupancy of the com-pany that night, before it would be fit for the rittings of the Court; it was in about the same condition as a juny-room, only it had been longer without being By the Court-I did not see any liquor in the room.

By Counsel—I did not see any broken bottles pitch-ers or decanters on the floor; there was only one glass broken; I was around the Hall that morning about an broken; I was around the Hall that morning about an hour, but did not wait until the company marched off.

Thos. H. Landon, swere, says—1 am a clerk in the effice of the Court of Common Pleas; I was in the Court-room of Common Pleas, Part I, on the morning of the 3d of July, between 9 and 10 o'clack; I went three feet into the room; I saw three military men occupying the Judge's desk, and several bystanders; I did not notice if they were military men; I did not I did not notice if they were military men; I did not remain long; one of the military men, at near as I could judge, was writing; the others were talking to each other; their language was not boisterous, and so far as I saw they were not drinking or carousing; I took a general lock at the room; I could not give any particulars as to furniture; the room itself looked in quite a discrdered state; everything looked mus ed and tumbled about; I did not see any liquor there; I could not swear that the Court-room would have required repairs in consequence of its occupation by the

could not swear that the Court room would have required repairs in consequence of its occupation by the military that night; it is now undergoing repairs, but it required repairs before: I saw nothing to warrant such a statement.

By Counse!—I did not see any furniture that was broken, nor any broken bottles, decasters or pitchers on the floor; I did not go far enough into the room, and if such had been the fact, I could not have seen; William II. Bears a worm as yell, an one of the and if such had been the fact, I could not have seen it.

William H. Brown, svorn, says—I am one of the
efficers of the Court of Common Pleas; I was in Part
I. on the morning of the 3d of July, about half past
8. I think there were then four persons in the room,
two of them military, and two not; one of the soldiers was sitting in the Judge's chair, the other in the
audierce part; the one that was sitting in the Judge's
chair was doing nothing that I know of; the room was
dirty and very much disordered. I saw no furniture
broken; there was a tumbler broken, one pitcher sitting on the table, two decenters a tureen, and a
waiter with some tumblers on it; the tumbler was
the only article that I saw broken.

By Counsel—I don't know that the disordered state
of the room of which I spoke was any more than the

By Coursel—I don't know that the dispraced state of the room of which I spoke was any more than the arrangement of the chairs for sleeping; neither of the military men was making a maudin speech or showed any signs of intexication; I don't know that I saw a company march off guard that morning.

Mrs. Sarah Heron, sworn, says—On the evening of the 2d I took up ice water to the soldiers at 10 o'clock; that was the last time I went up that night; the soldiers who occupied the Court-room were sitting

ders who occupied the Court-room were sitting there, but not drinking while I was there; they were not hoisterous or noisy: I did not see any wines or liquors there: I did not remain in the City Hall all night; I next saw the room at 5 o'clock in the morn night; I next saw the room at 5 o'clock in the morning; the same soldiers were thore then; they were sitting and talking; none of them were drinking; I did not see any decanters or bottles; nothing but the pitcher I took up and a small one; none of the furniture was broken; the carpet was not stained nor injured; I was there when the soldiers who had been there all night marched out and the fresh ones came in. the new-conters behaved well, they did not bring in any liquor or bottles of any kind; there was no loud or bottlerous conversation among them; I was in the room from 5 until they were dismissed, in and out; I next entered the room about 7 o'clock; I did not see any one there the room was in the same condition; I do not

until they were dismissed, in aed out; I next entered the room about 7 o'clock; I did not see any one there then; the room was in the same condition; I do not know if the room was subsequently locked, and did not enter the room on that day. I was there in the Hall until the body was removed.

By Counsel—During that night and rext morning I did not see any soldier or officer manifest any sign of intexication; when they marched off I did not see any man of that regiment fall down; but two of the 7th Regiment were fetched into the hall overcome by the heat, and were taken into Mrs. Pajor's; they were not intexicated at all; they were brought in at the time the funeral was about to start.

James Taylor, sworm, says—My business is to live in the Hall and take care of it; I was in the Hall on the evening of the 2d and morning of the 3d; I did not visit the Common Pleas room on the evening of the 3d nor on the morning of the 3d; Partl. Common Pleas was occupied by the military. I gave them that room; I con't recollect particularly of hearing any noise or disturbance from that room; they might have been a little noisy and I not bear it; I did not eater the Common Pleas room after they left until the Tuesday following; when I gave them possession the room was clean; when I went in on Tuesday, it had not been cleared, but was just as they left it; there were more chairs there than belonged to the room, the officers baving brought them in and piled them up to be out of the way of the crowd on the 4th; the floor was

abo. " As it is after the adjearnment of the Court, & lookes as if it wanted to be cleaned up

abo. It as if it after the arjournment of the Goart, & lookes as if it wanted to be cleaned up.

By Connect. The chairs were put in the ream by Mr. Major, effect of the Court. I tried to get into the ream after the troop left, but could not I rather are pet the door was fastened by Mr. Major, but I don't know of my oath knowledge. Mr. Major, but I don't know of my oath knowledge. Mr. Major, but I don't know of my oath knowledge. Mr. Major, but I don't know of my oath knowledge. Mr. Major, but I don't know of my oath knowledge. Mr. Major, but I don't know of my oath knowledge. Mr. Major, but I don't know the chair that were put there an depost. I was refused admission to the room, says—I am an officer of the Court of Common Piece. I was in Common Piece. Part I, on the morning o, July 3, about 10 celebek. I be leve there were then two or three individuals there, one gentleman dressed in military, they were taking, but not noisily, nor asything at the white there, and stumps of cigars a wind, and chairs moved tound out of place: there were no bottles or decauters. I think there was one brokes glass on a waiter standing in frent of the Judge's de Ar. I looked up the room, because I moved all the chair, into keep them, so that they should not be taken on the 5th braced the door naide, and looked it on the outside. I looked the door or the purpose of protecting those chairs.

Allan McKeecbney, an officer of the Court of Com-

Allan McKeechboy, an officer of the Court of Com Allan McKeechney, an officer of the Court of Community Pleas, testified that he was in the Court of Common Pleas about II of clock on Samuday morning; the ficer was dirty, as though persons had been a nowing, and threw their cigars down; there was a picher and tumblers on the table, but no decanters or buties; Officers Brown, Major and myself were the only effices in the room, I think, on that moving.

The Judge Advocate exsted.

Mr. Bette asked permission to put a few of the efficers of the two companies implicated on the stand.

The Judge Advocate extend that such a convex was contrary to nilitary law. He held that it would be a doubtful favor to allow the officers to testify in their own behalf.

Mr. Bette offered to put every officer and every

member of the companies implicated upon the stand; they could the closest scruliny.

The Court held that there was no evidence against the officers or men, and that it was not necessary to make any such exemination, and indeed it would be contrary to military law. The offer could, however,

go upon the record.

Mr. Betts then offered to place upon the stand a member of Company H, who was present through the whole time these companies were on duty. He desired to abow that these charges were without foundation. The officers were not ratioded with negative evidence; they merely wished to give the charges the

most emphatic denial.

The Judge Advocate stated that in this case the military authorities demanded a strict, thorough and impartial investigation; a Court of Inquiry must be ded by certain rules; the decision of the Court mus guided by certain rules; the decision of the Court must be based upon the evidence of districted parties, and not upon the testimosy of those who were interested. The gentleman had the benefit of the effect of his ofter and night enter it at length upon the minutes. The Court decided that the offer came under the

same ruling as the former one.

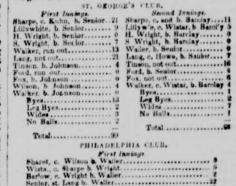
The offer was entered at length upon the minutes, and the Court acjourned sine die.

Gen. Hall was present during the whole investigation. The finding of the Court was not announced. but it will doubtless entirely exonerate the company from the charges.

CRICKET-MATCH.

PHILADELPHIA VERSUS NEW-YORK. The ma ch between the Philadelphia Club and the St. George's of this city, was commenced yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, at the Hoboken Cricket Ground. The weather was during the greater part of the day, favorable to the players, the atmosphere being quite cool and bracing compared with that of the previous two days. Toward evening a sprinkling of rain interrupted the sport, but it was only for a few moments. The game was resumed and cricket was waged until o'clock in the evening, when the game being unfinished, it was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clook, when, if it does not rain too much, the friendly coatest will be renewed and ended, and the winners will be presented with a new cricket-ball, the usual prize.

The St. George's had the first innings, and played excellently, see ing 99. In the second innings, however, the heavy work of the day told severely upon them, as was shown by their play. They have only three men to go in fresh this morning, and the Phila delphians are pretty confident of winning. In their first innings the Philadelphians played very fairly, but not being accustomed to the ground, they hardly did so well as they no doubt do on their own. They scored 77 in their first innings. The St. George's had scored 68 at the time of adjournment. There were the usual fortunes and misfortunes of cricket during the day, but the most noted piece of bad luck for one side at d good luck for the other was the bowling out of the Wrights, pére et fils, by Barolay, without either of them getting a run, and directly after each other. Below we give the score:



Tous far it will be perceived that the chances are derably balanced, which fact will tend to make tomorrow s play highly exciting.

PERSONAL.

-Gov. Ujhazy, the Hungarian patriot and exile, has been spending a few days in this city, and left last Saturday on his return to his home in Texas. He was here on his way from Europe, wh ther he has been to visit the members of his family. As the Austrian Government would not allow him to enter Hungary, his relatives were obliged to meet him in Belgium. interview took place in Ghent. Ills daughter, M sdame Madrasz, accompanied him back to America. -Dr. Lees publishes in The Glasgose News & state-

ment that the retraction made in his recent libel case, in which he was the defendant and John B. Gough the plaintiff, was made by his counsel and against his wishes. Dr. Lees wished the case to be tried by a A DRY JONE ON A WET SUBJECT -- Near the

mouth of the Ohio are two rival cities, which sometimes matage to keep their heads above water. The editors of both towns have been telling some queer stories about the late submerge. The Mound City Emportum is responsible for the subjoined dry joke on The steamer Manchester has been engaged inside

the levee at Cairo, during a considerable portion of the past week, towing houses from one point to an-other, and getting drift out of the town. The report that she tore part of her bottom off by running own the top of the Taylor House, is without foundation."

the top of the Taylor House, is without foundation."

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD A RAILROAD COMPANY.—A young man named Wm. J. Price was arrested on Friday afternoop, for attempting to defraud the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company. He came from Lowell, and on arriving at the decot, stole his own treat, which he put upon a back and was driven off. Subsequently he went to the depot and presented a check for his trunk, which, of course, was not found. He then represented that it contained property to the value of \$200, for which he asked to be indemnified. This pretense did not answer. His trunk was found at a place in Bratte street, and did not contain property worth \$5. He was accordingly arrested for as attempt to defraud, and he should have an erre punishment for his folly in supposing he could bised a railroad cumpany in that fashion. [Boston Atlas.] Judge Potter has refused a mandamus to compel the Excise Commissioners to reconvene. The law under which they hold their office is explicit, and the Court capt of interfere. [Alb. Eve. Journal.